

115

Vietnam  
Is 12  
Americans  
Killed

by Flora Lewis

Sept. 6 (NYT).—The State Department today announced that the names of 12 U.S. pilots and confirmed they were killed in action. The names were handed over to the Vietnamese and then published in the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi. The names were: "United States will continue to take action to settle postwar between the two countries."

The names and serial of the dead pilots were further information was to be registered at the Department of Defense in Hanoi, which said it would try to find the bodies of the pilots before releasing them.

The United States has been pressing Hanoi for information about the 12 pilots. It said that it was "not clear" whether there are about 12 or 13 missing cases. The State Department said it was "not clear" whether there are about 12 or 13 missing cases.

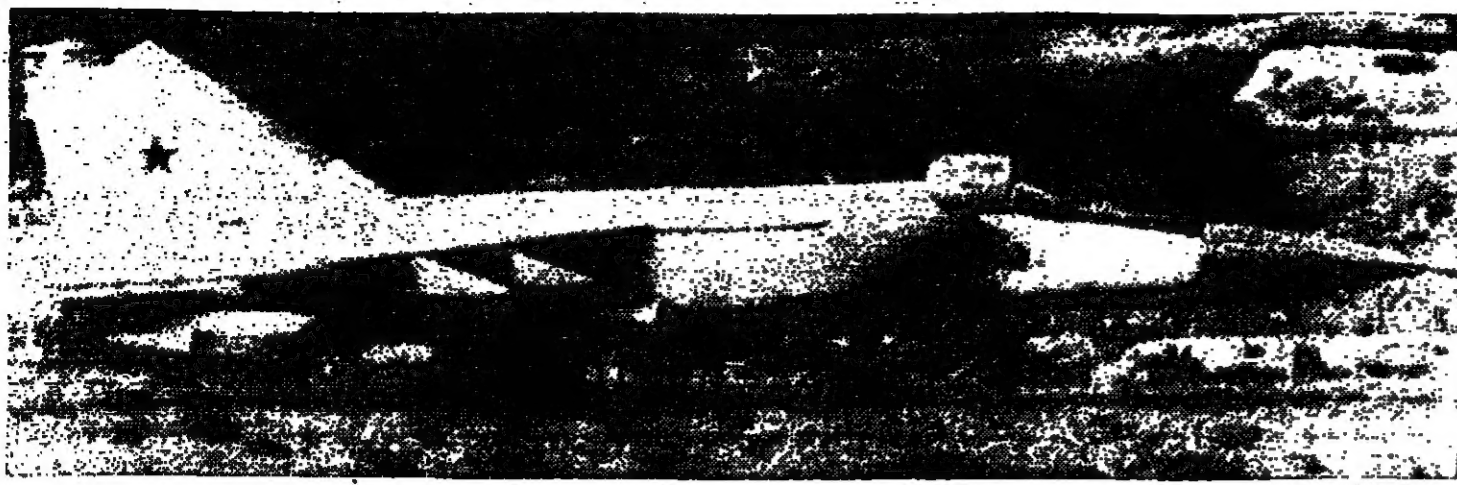
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Command, N. Korea Revise  
at Control of Truce Zone

Sept. 6 (AP).—The North Korean command today announced that it had revised its control of the truce zone. The command said it had revised its control of the truce zone.

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The MiG-25 jet fighter at the Hakodate airport in Hokkaido after pilot overshoot the runway on landing.

Soviet Pilot Lands a MiG-25  
In Japan, Asks Asylum in U.S.

By John Saar

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (WP).—A Soviet Air Force pilot landed a top-secret MiG-25 fighter at a Japanese airport today and said he was seeking political asylum in the United States. The pilot reportedly told the police he wanted to fly to the United States but had to land in Japan after running short of fuel.

The future of the pilot and his aircraft—the fastest combat plane in the world and the pride of the Soviet Air Force—remained uncertain tonight as police, Foreign Ministry and defense officials held emergency consultations.

The pilot, undergoing prolonged questioning, according to police sources, to determine whether he took off from his base in eastern Siberia intending to defect or decided to only after an emergency landing in Japan. The landing of a Soviet military aircraft in Japan is unusual and the intrusion into Japanese territorial airspace is only the third in recent years.

A diplomatic tug-of-war appears highly likely with Japan and the Soviet Union as the main participants, with the United States an interested bystander. The Japanese govern-

ment has not responded to a Soviet request that consular officials in Sapporo—capital of the northernmost island where the MiG landed—be allowed to meet the pilot. U.S. diplomats here declined to say whether the pilot would be granted asylum and answered "no comment" to all questions on the incident.

In Washington, the State Department said it has "under consideration" the pilot's request for political asylum, UPI reported.

"We can confirm that the Soviet pilot has requested asylum with the United States," a State Department official said. "We are in contact with the government of Japan and the matter is under consideration."

Experts here believe that temporary possession or even access to the MiG-25 would be an intelligence coup for the United States and a setback to the Soviet Air Force. With a maximum speed of 3.2 mach—three times the speed of sound—and an ability to climb to 23 miles, the MiG-25 substantially outperforms its U.S. counterpart, the F-4 Phantom.

The pilot flew under Japanese radar defenses and dodged a pair of scrambling Phantom inter-



Soviet pilot, in dark glasses, in back of police car.

ceptors before setting his twin-engine plane down just before 3 p.m. at Hakodate Airport in northern Japan. Astonished aviation officials saw the jet-fighter bearing Soviet Red Star insignia career down the short, 2,000-meter runway, trailing a braking chute.

It overshoot the runway by more than 600 meters, demolished two ground antennas and came to rest in a grassy area. The pilot emerged from the cockpit brand-

ishing a pistol and fired several warning shots in the air, apparently to deter curious construction workers from approaching the plane.

Witnesses reported the pilot was a young man of about 25, wearing blue flight coveralls. He appeared downcast, they said, as he was led away by local police. He urged that the jet's military secrets be shrouded under cover but it was many hours before

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Amin Returns  
Personal Jet,  
And Tells Why

TEL AVIV, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—President Yitzhak Rabin today explained to the Knesset the mysterious landing here of his personal executive jet earlier today.

In a telephone interview broadcast by the Israeli radio he said he had ordered the Israeli-built jet returned to its makers because he did not want to keep something that did not belong to him. Asked how he arranged for the plane to be returned, he replied:

"I am a very brave man, I am a very strong man. That is why I managed to return the airplane."

He did not elaborate but the Israeli government is understood to have loaned the plane to President Amin about five years ago, when the two countries were friendly. President Amin later broke off relations. The plane was flown here by two Americans who said they had been working for President Amin.

## India-Pakistan Mail Link

KARACHI, Sept. 6 (AP).—Airmail service for letters and parcels was resumed between India and Pakistan today, the government announced, marking a further step in the resumption of communications between the two countries.

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## After Meeting Vorster

Kissinger Is Hopeful  
On Solution in Africa

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that his three-day meeting with Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa led him to believe "that the conditions for a negotiated solution to problems in Rhodesia and South-West Africa (Namibia), although it was clear that the Kissinger-Vorster talks did not focus heavily on a third issue—that of racial problems in white-ruled South Africa itself."

"These discussions have been fruitful," Mr. Kissinger said, adding that as the result of his talks with Mr. Vorster, "progress" has been made toward the objectives of majority rule, minority rights and harmony in the area, rather than violence between the races and big-power intervention that would inevitably occur as it did in Angola.

Mr. Vorster said at a news conference after Mr. Kissinger's departure that "there is nothing I can tell you that goes beyond" what Mr. Kissinger said.

"We had free and frank exchanges," he said, and, "resulting from that, progress has certainly been made."

Mr. Kissinger's remarks, which opened up the news conference in the Dolder Grand Hotel, seemed aimed at encouraging black African leaders now meeting in Dar es Salaam to maintain confidence in U.S. and British efforts to mediate and not lose hope that a negotiated approach can work.

Mr. Kissinger also appeared to have other audiences in mind. He was reminding Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia that a worldwide consensus was building against him to bring about black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Although Mr. Kissinger emphasized that many problems remained and that "we must expect ups and downs," he seemed to want the American people to believe that he was headed toward another successful negotiation.

"The United States is opposed to violence," he said. "The United States is opposed to outside intervention. The United States does believe the objectives of majority rule, minority rights, economic progress for all peoples of the area are obtainable with patience, with goodwill and with dedication."

To some U.S. journalists, the scene was reminiscent of the famous news conference in October 1972 when Mr. Kissinger declared that "peace is at hand" in Vietnam. He also seemed aware of the parallel, because when he was pressed to provide details on the "progress" he was claiming, he replied jokingly: "Should I say 'progress' is at hand?"

A reporter interjected, "How about 'peace'?"

"We change the noun every four years," Mr. Kissinger responded.

But, changing his tone, he asserted that "I would say that we have made progress both in respect to procedure and with respect to substance."

He refused to elaborate, and, aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force plane, officials were equally reluctant to provide more information before Mr. Kissinger goes to Africa and presents the results of his talks with Mr. Vorster to black African leaders.

The trip, originally planned for this week, will probably take place next week, provided the African leaders in Dar es Salaam do not lose interest in negotiations. Mr. Kissinger, who conferred with Prime Minister James Callaghan late today before going on to Paris tonight, left open the possibility of going to southern Africa this week if he receives an urgent request from African leaders overnight. Otherwise he will be in Washington tomorrow.

What Mr. Kissinger has been doing, reminiscent of his "diplomatic shuttle" in the Middle East, is acting as an interested broker between the blacks and whites in southern Africa.

Specifics Sought

He has pressed the black Africans to be specific on what they wanted to see happen in Rhodesia and South-West Africa and has pressed Mr. Vorster to find out how far South Africa would go to see its influence to bring peace to the area.

Under the program being sketched by Mr. Kissinger publicly and privately, he hopes to start flying back and forth in southern Africa next week.

He would bring to the southern African black leaders the results of his talks with Mr. Vorster.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Henry Kissinger during his news conference in Zurich.

S.-W. African Leader Wants  
To See Vorster on Hand-Over

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 6 (WP).—The top Namibian nationalist leader said today that he was ready and willing to discuss directly with South Africa at an international conference the hand-over of power to his group, the South-West Africa People's Organization.

But SWAPO president Sam Nujoma rejected the ethnically based groups currently participating in constitutional talks with Pretoria as "puppets" and said that they would have to be regarded as part of the South African delegation to such a conference.

"Our only interest is to see that South Africa should and its illegal administration in Namibia (the nationalist name for South-West Africa) and the seizure of power by SWAPO," he said, emerging from a 15-minute discussion with President of the Five so-called front-line African states meeting in a special summit conference here.

His comments were in reaction to reports from Zurich that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster favored holding a UN-sponsored international conference to discuss the independence of South-West Africa. There was no indication of any softening in the long-standing position of SWAPO that it is the only legal representative of the people of the area and that the only issue open for discussion is that of the modalities for a South African transfer of power to it. South Africa has already rejected this stand.

Thus, there were grave doubts here today about the possibility of South Africa and SWAPO reaching a settlement that could avert a prolonged war with the risk of eventual Cuban and Soviet involvement. Mr. Nujoma recently said that the Cubans were already helping his group to train guerrillas in southern Angola.

Present at the talks here are Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Seretse Khama of Botswana, Agostinho Neto of Angola and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

They spent most of today discussing the situation in Rhodesia and listening to the leaders of the various factions of the deeply divided African Nationalist Council of Zimbabwe, the nationalist name for Rhodesia.

Jordan Elects  
To Purchase  
U.S. Missiles

AMMAN, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The Jordanian government announced yesterday that it will purchase 14 batteries of U.S. Hawk missiles for its air defenses at a cost of \$40 million.

The announcement said the deal will be financed by Saudi Arabia, which had worked out the details with the U.S. government.

Jordan's King Hussein earlier this year had balked at the price for the 14 batteries of surface-to-air missiles, which are equipped with a system enabling them to home in on aircraft flying at high altitudes down to tree-top level.

Moscow Visit

King Hussein visited Moscow and there was speculation he would purchase Soviet missiles to substitute for the Hawks. But apparently negotiations broke down and he turned again to Washington.

The deal had been under discussion for more than a year. Congress at first objected to the sale, claiming the missiles, which are highly mobile and can be transported by plane, helicopter or land vehicle, could be used offensively against Israeli targets.

Last September, the Ford administration and Congress reached a compromise under which Jordan was to be permitted to buy the Hawks in return for a guarantee that they would be fixed in place and not mobile.

Jordan, apparently under pressure from other Arab nations, at first objected to the compromise as "insulting to Jordan's national dignity" but later agreed.

Mr. Ford told Congress the missiles would be permanently installed in the Amman-Zerka area and at air bases and radar stations east and south of Amman.

## 2 Ulster Women's Simple Appeal for Peace Wins Growing Response

By Robert B. Sample Jr.

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Mairead Corrigan puts her faith in God and Betty Williams in the common sense of ordinary people. They are believers and this is what keeps them going. What they cannot believe is their own success.

In the space of four weeks two Belfast housewives have not only managed the most publicized event in Northern Ireland, but have created more optimism and hope than anyone has seen in this province in years.

The next Saturday, more than 20,000 women turned up for another march, and the Saturday after that, even cynical veterans of Northern Ireland's religious wars began taking notice as 25,000 persons (by this time, husbands were going along, too) gathered up their signs and songbooks and quietly invaded Shankill Road, heartland of Belfast's Protestant loyalists.

Yesterday, only half that number appeared for a rally at Craigavon Bridge, a welded span that links the Catholic and Protestant neighborhoods of Londonderry. It was there, in 1968, that Catholics marched for the first time to protest Protestant domination of Ulster, thus triggering eight years of violence.

But this may have been caused by the fact that it was the first out-of-town march, with round-trip tickets from Belfast to Londonderry costing \$8. But the Corrigan-Williams show went on with fervor.

"I can't believe it. This is a dream come true," Mrs. Williams shouted into the microphone. "When you see people standing together like this, there's no reason why we can't stop." Then, she began to sob and Mrs. Corrigan went to the microphone. She said that she did not know what bothered her most, "the men sitting back while men and women have been dying in the streets of Belfast and Derry, or the 'men without jobs.' But she pledged to dedicate her life to every man, whatever God he worships."

The afternoon's program was simple and brief: Short speeches by the women, a reading from Corinthians 13—"I speak in the tongues of men and angels, but have not love"—hymns, a few nostalgic songs such as "Danny Boy" and an announcement of plans for next week's rally.

The people at the rally carried whistles. The whistles are symbolic of the movement's enthusiasm and perhaps also of its naivete. They are ordinary red policemen's whistles, costing a few pennies each. The idea is that whenever anyone sees an act of violence or a man with a gun, he or she is supposed to blow the whistle to frighten off the criminal.

"It's worked at least once that I know of," says Mrs. Williams. "Over in Andersonstown, the IRA tried to hijack a couple of buses and the women ran out and caused a noise and the hijackers ran off."

Critics have begun to gather on the sidelines. There have been other peace movements before, the skeptics argue, but they have not stopped the fighting.

The minority Catholics, long discriminated against politically and economically by the majority Protestants, want a significant share in governing the country or, better still, reunification with the Catholic Republic of Ireland to the south.

The women look blank, even irritated when they are asked how they expect to translate these sentiments into practical action. But their movement,



## 2 Personnel Carriers Destroyed

## Shells Are Fired for Third Day At Truce Soldiers in Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Arab peace-keeping troops stationed along the demarcation line between Christian and Moslem districts here have been shelled for three consecutive days, a communiqué issued by the command of the peace-keeping force said today.

The statement accused rightist Christian elements of the shelling

and said that two armored personnel carriers of the Arab peace-keeping troops were destroyed yesterday when 50 shells fell near the Beirut museum, where Sudanese soldiers are stationed.

The shelling, which began Saturday, was repeated today, the statement said. It urged all parties in the conflict to appreciate the role played by the peace-keeping contingent.

The Sudanese replaced Saudi troops on the line last week on a rotation basis. The peace-keeping force also includes Syrians and Libyans, most of whom are stationed near the closed Beirut airport at the southern end of the city.

## Fighting Increases

The shelling is part of an escalation of clashes in the Beirut area and in the eastern mountains.

According to press estimates, 66 persons have been killed and twice that many wounded in the renewed violence in the last three days, during which indiscriminate shelling of residential districts here and villages in the mountains was resumed.

Syria, meanwhile, continued its consultations with Lebanese leaders on proposals for ending the 17-month-old civil war.

Today Pierre Gemayel, the leader of Lebanon's largest Christian military-political organization, the Phalange party, visited Damascus.

According to the well-informed daily An Nahar, he offered a two-stage plan to re-establish peace in advance of the installation of the new Lebanese president, Elias Sarkis, on Sept. 23.

According to An Nahar, the plan would link Lebanon in a "security pact" with Syria and Jordan, which would eventually be turned into a confederation of the three countries.

## Peres Visit Denied

BEIRUT, Sept. 6 (UPI).—Lebanese Christian and Moslem leaders today denied a U.S. press report that they had concluded a secret alliance with Israel against the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

"The report is so silly it does not even deserve a denial," a spokesman for President-elect Sarkis, a moderate Christian, said.

The report, which appeared in Time magazine, said Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defense Minister Shimon Peres had secretly visited

Lebanon and met with Mr. Sarkis' Christian militia chief, General Chamoun, and moderate Moslem Premier Rashid Karami.

An aide to Mr. Chamoun said, "They can't be serious. It is simply not true. How could we have smuggled Shimon Peres in and out of Lebanon without someone noticing?"

## Israel Denial

TEL AVIV, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A spokesman for Mr. Peres described as "ridiculous" the Time magazine report that he had crossed into Lebanon four times between May and August and that on one trip he was accompanied by Mr. Rabin.

The magazine also said Israel had begun training Lebanese in tank warfare and would return them with 38 tanks.

"The story is entirely, from beginning to end, a figment of the imagination," a spokesman for Mr. Rabin and Mr. Peres said.

## PLO Cleared For Full Arab League Role

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Sept. 6 (WP).—The Palestine Liberation Organization, reeling from a succession of military and political setbacks, scored a token victory today when it was approved for full membership in the League of Arab States.

The league's Political Committee, on which all 20 of the current member nations are represented, voted unanimously to admit Palestine as the league's 21st member, official sources said.

In accordance with decisions made at previous Arab gatherings, the PLO, headed by Yasser Arafat, was recognized as the representative of Palestine.

The Arab countries have declared the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, at least until an internationally recognized state of Palestine is created and chooses a government of its own.

Because the committee vote was unanimous, league sources said, there is no doubt that the league's Governing Council will formally accept Palestine as a member later this week.

Until now, the PLO has had only observer status in the 31-year-old organization. The resolution upgrade its level of participation was offered by Egypt some weeks ago when Egypt and Syria were engaged in a propaganda war over which was the true supporter of the Palestinian cause.

Little Real Impact

The move will apparently have little real impact on the Middle East. It was widely interpreted here as a gesture that allows even those Arab nations that are at odds with the PLO to improve their pro-Palestinian credentials, which all seek for political reasons, but does not actually require them to do anything.

The league is regarded even by Arabs as a generally ineffectual organization that has never been able to overcome the intramural squabbling that divides its members and is seldom able to act forcefully in a major crisis.

For the Palestinians, membership in the Arab League will not improve their grim position in the Lebanese war, dislodge the Syrian Army from its positions in Lebanon or end what appears to be an anti-Palestinian crackdown currently going on in Kuwait. For the other league members, granting full membership to the Palestinians is unlikely to settle their differences over Lebanon or their ideological rifts, or to inflict any damage on their common enemy, Israel.

## Makarios Coalition Sweeps Cyprus Vote

By Joseph Fitchett

NICOSSIA, Sept. 6 (WP).—A Greek-Cypriot electoral coalition supporting President Makarios and his hard-line attitude toward Turkey in Cyprus scored a clean sweep of seats and a crushing poll victory here today as ballots were counted in a parliamentary election.

The triumphant coalition included a pro-Makarios conservative bloc and the two Communist parties who put aside ideological differences in support of Archbishop Makarios' "long struggle" policy of refusing to make concessions to Turkey or Turkish Cypriots in search of a speedy Cyprus settlement, and of maintaining a posture of nonalignment despite the island's troubles.

The challenger, rightist politician Glafkos Clerides, a moderate on negotiations with the Turkish-Cypriot community, failed to win a single seat for his slate, not even his own.

The vote amounted to the first effective sounding of grassroots

political currents here since the pro-Athens coup and Turkish invasion in 1974 divided this island de facto into Greek and Turkish zones. Nearly 80 per cent of registered Greek-Cypriot voters went to the polls in what officials said was a record turnout.

The subdued, anxious mood of Greek Cyprus—faced with hardening Turkish occupation of

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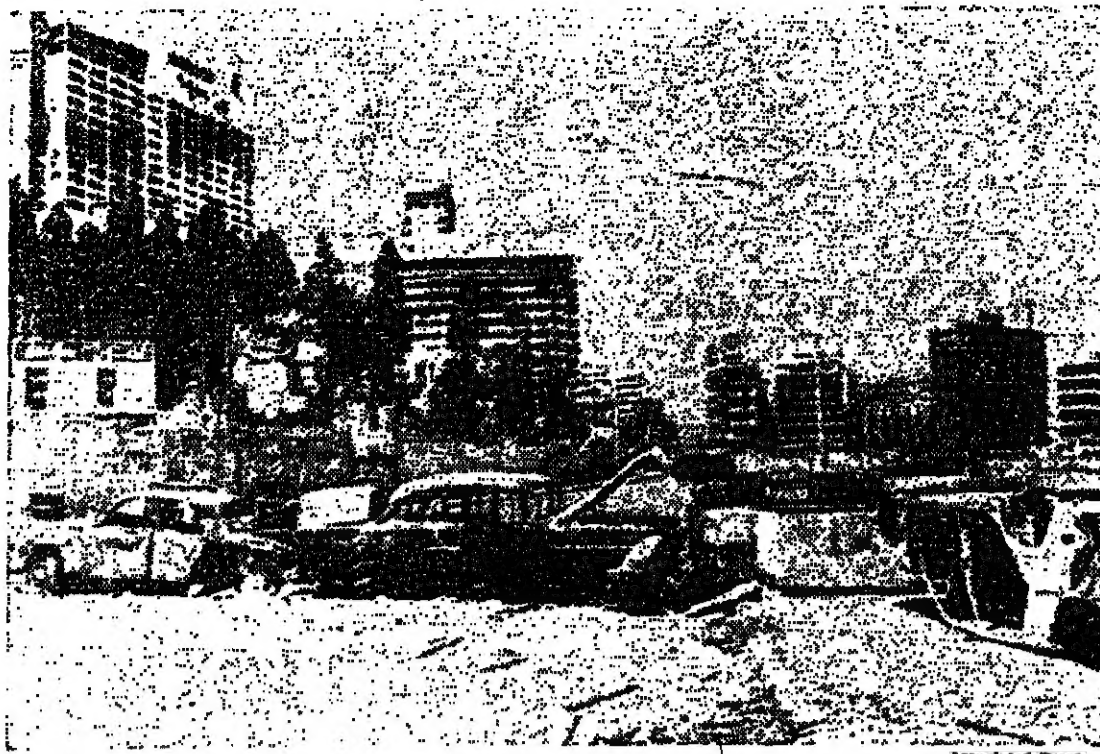
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BEIRUT—What once were cars barricade a street with damaged hotels in background.

## British Seamen Vote 'Action' Hanoi Lists 12 Americans As War Dead

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Britain's merchant seamen voted today to conduct "industrial action"—some sort of work stoppage or slowdown—in a dispute over their union's pay demands, which would breach the nation's anti-inflation, wage-restraint policy.

But the majority recorded in the voting was so narrow that it seemed unlikely that an all-out strike would be mounted.

Jim Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said that the voting result meant that "some form of industrial action" would be initiated but he refused to say what it would involve.

Industrial action was endorsed by 3,999 deep-sea sailors while 3,974 deep-sea sailors voted for acceptance of the pay offer of the shipowners. Among coastal and ferry seamen, 3,723 voted for industrial action while 3,440 voted for the pay offer.

The combined majority in favor of industrial action was thus a narrow margin of 309 votes.

The balloting drew votes by 37.5 per cent of the eligible seamen—a high proportion for the union.

National Strike Feared

There had been fear that the seamen might launch a national strike crippling trade, as they did in 1969, but the closeness of the vote made some lesser action, such as a refusal to work overtime, more probable.

The course of action will be decided by the union's executive on Wednesday.

The seamen had been asked by the union to indicate in the balloting if they wanted to wage industrial action to back up their pay demands which challenge the agreement between the Labor government and leaders of the "Union Congress" to keep all wage rises to an average of 4 1/3 per cent.

The TUC leaders have said that they will not support action by the seamen because their claim violates the agreement.

The seamen, who had a pay rise in January, want a second wage boost this year, an increase awarded them in an arbitration decision made before the current national wage agreement

nearly 40 per cent of the island contributed to making this election the most violence-free since independence 16 years ago and also perhaps to the voters' decision to shun any challenge to Archbishop Makarios' consensus politics.

Turkish Cypriots were not involved in the elections. The Cypriot Parliament is nominally national, but the Turkish-Cypriot minority, which is entitled to 16 seats, has boycotted the Parliament since the early 1960s.

The electoral results amounted to a Greek-Cypriot referendum for Archbishop Makarios' policies. Although the archbishop will not come up for re-election as head of state until 1978, the voting for the 35 Greek-Cypriot seats in the island's 50-seat Parliament was largely a one-issue debate over the foreign policy question of what stance to adopt in the Turkish negotiations.

Archbishop Makarios' "long struggle" in Cyprus is usually defined as a refusal to sign now any recognition of the strongly autonomous northern zone demanded by Turkey. This rejection is coupled with a stress on continued economic austerity to help the steady commercial revival in the Greek-Cypriot zone. Despite the overtones of a Chinese-style guerrilla campaign, Archbishop Makarios' strategy shuns military action against the overwhelmingly superior Turkish presence on Cyprus and relies on diplomatic and political pressure from the Socialist and nonaligned countries to wear down Ankara.

In accepting elections now, after postponing them twice since the scheduled date last year for the five-year mandate, Archbishop Makarios appeared anxious to scotch the Clerides rivalry and also to mobilize the Greek-Cypriot population for his long economic struggle.

Mr. Clerides pointed to the "unnatural" coalition of Communists and rightists which he said had been "engineered" to shut out his party—apparently by Archbishop Makarios.

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The TUC, the government and the shipowners have asked the seamen to accept a rise of not more than \$4 (\$7.08) a week, an increase that would take effect in January. The union has sought an increase of 25 a week, retroactive from July of this year—an increment that would surpass the limit of the government-TUC accord.

Warning at TUC Party

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—The TUC's annual conference opened here today, with speakers promising to help keep wages down but warning that the powerful labor organization will not tolerate rising unemployment rates much longer.

Calls for more selective import controls were also voiced by speakers addressing the 1,000 delegates of the TUC, which represents 11 million British workers.

TUC president Cyril Plant warned the Labor government: "There is a limit to the loyalty any government can expect . . . We cannot stand by and tolerate these levels. No [TUC] congress since the Second World War has met under such a crisis of unemployment."

The unemployed number about 1.5 million, or 6.4 per cent of Britain's labor force.

Ulster Women In Peace Move

(Continued from Page 1)

crushed the three children to death against a school railing. Mrs. Williams saw the accident. Miss Corrigan, a 22-year-old secretary, heard soon enough.

A few days later Mrs. Williams was taken to Andersonstown, an IRA stronghold, and asked strangers to sign a peace petition. A tiny march for peace was organized. Miss Corrigan saw it go by her front porch and signed on.

What Mrs. Williams wants is an organization in every city and village, an army of people willing to defy shelter and safety to the terrorists.

"I do not want an army of informers. I simply want to make sure that the gunmen and the bombers have no place to hide, no sympathy from which to draw strength," she said.

To Spread Movement

BELFAST, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Organizers of the Northern Ireland women's peace movement plan to spread their campaign to mainland Britain, Europe and the United States to enlist international support, it was announced today.

Mrs. Williams said that the organizers had "ambitious plans to take the peace drive across the water" soon while maintaining its momentum within Ireland.

Mrs. Williams said that rallies would be held in England, Scotland and Wales, starting in Liverpool next week. Plans to hold similar demonstrations in European cities and in the United States would be completed next month. "Further international developments are in the pipeline, with inquiries already in from Australia and New Zealand," she added.

U.K. Reporter Freed

By Rebels in Ethiopia

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—British journalist Jon Swain, a correspondent of the London Sunday Times held prisoner by Eritrean rebels in Ethiopia since mid-June, has been released and brought here, the Sudan news agency reported today.

In London a British Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Swain, 38, seemed fit and well and was expected to return to Britain shortly. The Sudan news agency said Mr. Swain was released by his captors in Ethiopia and handed to Sudanese authorities following negotiations.

New Kuwait Cabinet

KUWAIT, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Crown Prince Jalid al-Ahmad al-Sabah today formed a new 19-man Kuwaiti government eight days after the dissolution of his Gulf state's National Assembly.

The 1973 Paris cease-fire accord included provisions for Vietnamese help in determining the status of missing Americans and for U.S. economic aid to Hanoi. The Vietnamese statement issued today said the Hanoi government was prepared to open talks with Washington on the U.S. "undertaking to contribute to healing the wounds of war and the reconstruction of Vietnam" and on "the search for information on Americans missing in Vietnam."

The United States has taken the position so far that the pledge of reconstruction aid was nullified by Hanoi's resumption of warfare, which led to the fall of Saigon last year. However, the question of missing Americans has repeatedly been advanced by Washington as an obstacle to "normalizing" relations with Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese have begun talks with U.S. oil companies in the meantime and have spread word unofficially that they are very eager to develop business and trade contacts with the United States. Western officials believe that Hanoi's interest is based not only on its desire to speed the reconstruction program but also on an unspoken wish to diversify its economic relations and reduce its heavy dependence on the Soviet Union.

Any U.S. government response is considered highly unlikely before the November elections, however. It was assumed here that Hanoi is aware of this and released only 13 names as a gesture and a sign that it is prepared to continue producing information if the United States reopens negotiations.

More Information Sought

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI).—The State Department today urged Vietnam to provide a full accounting of all Americans missing in Indochina without further delay.

Deputy spokesman Frederick Brown said the information provided to the U.S. Embassy in Paris was "a positive step."

Argentine Troops Kill 4 Guerrillas in Clash

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (AP).—Troops killed three men and a woman yesterday in Argentina's third clash in 24 hours between security forces and leftist Montonero guerrilla suspects, the army reported.

The gun battle at Bahia Blanca, 400 miles south of the capital, brought to 15 the number of persons killed during the weekend in the government's anti-guerrilla campaign. About 1,018 persons have died throughout the country this year as a result of political violence.

Irish Banks Reopen

DUBLIN, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—Banks in the Irish Republic reopened today after a 10-week pay strike by clerks.

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## While Fugitive Is Interviewed for TV S. Africa Police Foiled in Manhunt

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Police have begun an investigation to determine how a British television team succeeded in interviewing a 19-year-old Soweto student, believed to have been a key figure behind the recent upheaval in the suburban black township, who has eluded a police manhunt for more than two months.

Early in the manhunt, police converted to acute embarrassment whatever suppressed admiration the police may have felt for the fugitive. The interview has been reprinted in newspapers here, together with colorful accounts of Mr. Mashimani's exploits.

Among other things, he is said to have been carried triumphantly through the streets of Soweto on the shoulders of other demonstrators, almost under the noses of the police. He has been pictured in local newspapers addressing crowds of students, and so the story goes, he managed to slip out of one meeting by the rear door as the police were entering by the front.

## Bodyguard of 100

The student leader is also said to have had a personal bodyguard of 100 friends and followers who guard him at all times. To elude capture, he is said to have slept at different houses each night, moving about the township in a different vehicle every day, driven by sympathetic taxi drivers.

Government officials, attempting to play down the saga, have dismissed Thames Television's accounts of the interview as a publicity stunt.

The TV company's statements that its crew smuggled cameras and film in and out of the country with the help of sympathetic customs officers has been described by Eschel Rhodde, South Africa's secretary for information, as "a heavy story."

Mr. Rhodde noted that customs clearance for film leaving the country is routinely required, even for foreign journalists. But the government is apparently infuriated because the Thames crew reportedly came in as tourists, without seeking the work visas they would have required as journalists.

Official chagrin has been compounded by widespread publication of remarks that Mr. Mashimani made in the interview. After acknowledging his role as an organizer of the demonstrations, which touched off a countrywide upheaval that has cost nearly 300 lives, the student leader declared that young people were no longer interested in concessions by the government.

Revenge on Whites

"It only shows how much the people do hate the South African racist regime," he said, speaking of the support for the demonstrations. "What's happening is that the system has done so many things and so much harm to my people that the people are no longer interested in having equal rights with the white people in South Africa. They want the tables turned so the white man can get a taste of his own medicine and feel what it is like to be oppressed."

The government has insisted that the disorders are the product of "agitators" like Mr. Mashimani who have no strong base of support in the black community. Cabinet ministers have said that the detention of more than 300 leaders of the so-called "Black Consciousness Movement" will end the disorders, opening the way for the government and moderate black leaders to negotiate adjustments to apartheid, the system of racial segregation.

Mr. Mashimani said in the interview that he was leaving the country, with the intention of returning later to foment new demonstrations. But the police are working on the possibility that this was a ploy. "We can't exclude the possibility that he's still around," an officer said.

The student leader's activities

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Jordan (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
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Kuwait (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Lebanon (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
Libya (air)	\$171.00	\$85.50	\$47.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$4,050.00	\$2,025.00	\$1,125.00
Malaysia (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Mali (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Mexico (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Morocco (air)	\$124.00	\$62.00	\$34.50
Nepal (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Netherlands (air)	\$284.00	\$142.00	\$79.00
New Zealand (air)	\$292.00	\$146.00	\$81.00
Norway (air)	\$578.00	\$289.00	\$161.00
Pakistan (air)	\$228.00	\$114.00	\$63.00
Philippines (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
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Spain (air)	\$6,600.00	\$3,300.00	\$1,818.00
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U.S.A. (air)	\$273.00	\$136.50	\$75.00
Vietnam (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
Yugoslavia (air)	\$118.00	\$59.00	\$33.00
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## Free-Spending Arab Visitors to London Are Drawing a Cooler Welcome

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Sept. 6 (NYT).—Mrs. Margaret Chapman runs the Dress Den on Gloucester Road, a shopping thoroughfare in the South Kensington section of London. She has had her fill of the hordes of Arabs vacationing in London.

"The men do the shopping," she said. "If they like something that costs £100 (\$177), they give you £10 and kick up a fuss if you're not happy with it. They say to my girls, 'If I buy this, will you go out to dinner with me?' They think they're saving the country."

Farther west in London, in Earl's Court, Bader al-Dafila, a 26-year-old civil servant from Qatar, was buying an Arab newspaper. His mother came to London this summer for medical treatment and he accompanied her.

"In the shops," he said, "I think they watch us. I don't think they trust us in Earl's Court."

He said English landlords seemed to be charging Arabs higher rents than others. "They ask for two or three months in advance and to be paid in cash," he said.

businesses that the Arabs have been buying into. Nor does it include the fees they pay London's elite private physicians on Harley Street, nor their bills in the best-equipped of the city's private hospitals.

It does not include, either, the former Kensington home of Douglas Fairbanks Jr., which the ruler of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, bought this year for his women and children to use for summer vacations. The Sheikh himself lives in another house nearby.

In recent months Arabs have also bought the Dorchester Hotel, paying \$9 million, or twice what British hotelmen said it was worth. They have bought the three elegant George III townhouses that belonged to a defunct servicemen's club and last month an Arab bought Port Belvedere, once a British royal family home and the place where Edward VII abdicated in 1937 to

marry U.S. divorcee Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

Arabs are making big dents all over London. The current film at the only movie theater in Mayfair, the city's richest neighborhood, is "The Message," the more-than-three-hour epic of the Islamic religion.

"Please note," says the sign-out front. "This is the Arab-dialogue version of 'The Message.' No English subtitles."

On many nights, London's 20 or so casinos draw more Arabs than patrons of any other nationality. Henry McDowell, manager of Crookford's, one of the best-known casinos, estimated that only 10 per cent of his 4,000 members are Arabs. But the 10 per cent come more often than the others.

The Arab big spenders have caused a stir in the Middle East, where Kuwaiti and Egyptian newspapers have urged that their money could be used more wisely at home.

"In our world, they are called the 'ugly Arabs,'" said Mustafa el-Husseini, a London correspondent for an Egyptian weekly magazine.

Arabs have flocked to London this summer partly because the war in Lebanon has forced them out of their traditional vacation retreat, and partly because of London's Islamic Festival, a summering celebration of Moslem culture. Further, rich Arabs, especially, have always liked

London for shopping, diversion, medical care and banking. Many send their children to British boarding schools.

### Newly Rich

What has made this summer different beyond the mere growth in numbers has been the arrival of less worldly Arabs, now tasting the fruit of their countries' oil wealth. "It used to be just the top men," said Robert Midgley, managing director of Harrod's. "Now other members of their entourage can travel."

That has been good for Harrod's, but in the western sections of London—South Kensington, Knightsbridge, Brompton and seaside Earl's Court—where the first-time visitors have settled into hotels and apartments, many Londoners are annoyed.

Along Queen's Gate Terrace, off Gloucester Road, Arab wives hang washing out the windows. Young Arabs loiter on street corners and stoops far into the night.

The manager of a jewelry store said he did not trust Arabs. "You have to look to see they don't pinch things," he said. "He could not distinguish an Arab from the many Indians and Pakistanis who also live in London, but that did not matter."

"They're all colored people," he said. "They're not the same as you and me, you know."

### Insults for Money

Mr. Hosseini, the Egyptian correspondent, said, "They are getting money and throwing back insults. An Arab going shopping here is a shoplifter until he proves his innocence."

## East Germans Uproot Border to Root Up Coal

By raising the price of oil, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries radically altered the basis of fuel-cost calculations in industrial states. The result was to revive interest in other sources of energy formerly dismissed as uneconomic.

The coal lying on the border near Helmstedt, 175 kilometers west of Berlin, is a tempting proposition. At current market prices for electric power here, it is estimated to be worth 180 billion marks (\$64 billion).

But owing to the position of the deposits and the course of the frontier, the coal can be mined profitably only if both states collaborate. Each side has been working the fringes of the field independently but the main bulk of the lignite has been left untouched for more than 30 years.

Economics has accomplished what politics and diplomacy failed to do. East Germany has already started rolling up the thickets of barbed wire and steel-

mesh fencing, lifting the mines and dismantling the automatic guns set up to stop fugitives fleeing to the West.

### Fence Rebuilt

The East German fence is being rebuilt several hundred meters behind the border so that West German excavators can enter at will. No change is required to enable East Germans to cross the border to work their section of the seam as West Germany has never hindered free movement over the border.

Brown coal, known as lignite—one of the most primitive energy sources known to man—still manages to hold its own even in the age of nuclear power.

The ancient German tribes burned lignite. The Roman colonists used it to heat their baths. The huge draggers at work on Germany's biggest deposits outside Cologne frequently turn up Celtic relics and Roman idols dating from 2,000 years ago and more.

Even today, West Germany still obtains one-third of its electric power from lignite, which is formed from vegetation which rotted 300 million years ago, when Europe was tropical.

### Lunar Landscape

Peering down 350 meters into the open crater of the Fortuna mine, a visitor sees a gray lifeless landscape recalling pictures of the moon.

At the bottom, spider machines on caterpillar tracks are clawing away at walls of earth

and dumping the soil on endless moving belts.

From the edge of the hole, the draggers look about the size of matchbox toys. Yet the largest of them, which has just gone into service, is as high as a seven-story building.

It shifts 200,000 tons of earth or coal a day, which is enough to generate electric power for 10 cities with a population of a million each.

The dredger weighs 13,000 tons and is 230 meters long. The 18 scoops on its bucket-wheel are each big enough to swallow a car. Powered by six electric motors, it propels itself effortlessly on 12 caterpillar tracks as wide as a highway.

### European Network

Nearly 80 kilometers of broad-gauge moving belt conveys the lignite out of the crater and into the furnaces of the six power stations erected nearby. Their generators feed 12,000 megawatts into the European power network.

The Rheinische Braunkohlwerke of Cologne mined 100 million tons of lignite last year. It has exploitable reserves on the left bank of the Rhine amounting to 35 billion tons—enough for the next three centuries at the current rate.

By 1980, atomic power will have taken over the main burden of generating electric power. But lignite still has a future. It will be transformed into gas for direct industrial and domestic heating and also used in steel smelting.

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## Thai Study Says Rebels Aided By 3 Communist Countries

By Brian Eads

BANGKOK, Sept. 6 (UPI)—A government white paper to be published soon says that Vietnam, Laos and China have been giving active support to Thai Communist insurgents.

The report, leaked to a local newspaper by the country's Internal Security Operations Command, says that since 1966 more than 1,000 Thai insurgents have undergone political and military training in Vietnam, Laos and China, before returning to take up "key positions in the party."

Earlier, Deputy Minister of the Interior Samak Sundaravej announced that 1,000 Thai Communists had returned to the country recently after military training in neighboring Laos.

He said they hoped to create unrest at a time of continuing speculation over the possible return from exile in Singapore of former Premier Thanom Kittikachorn, ousted by student riots.

In October, 1973, last month, the return of his more unpopular deputy, Field Marshal Prapas Charuathien, led to violent clashes between leftist and rightist student. With student and labor groups already having pledged their vehement opposition to the return of Field Marshal Thanom, Mr. Samak said the Communist infiltrators hoped to aggravate any disputes.

Some observers here have greeted both reports with skepticism, linking them with the anti-Vietnamese riots in the northeast of the country, which are seen as an attempt by Thailand's right wing to frustrate an improvement in relations with neighboring Communist countries.

Thursday, Thailand and Laos agreed to reopen two more border crossings and last Monday a border post with Cambodia was reopened for trade. Both countries are anxious to trade with Thailand and these moves are the first positive results of foreign Minister Pichat Sattakul's visits to Laos and Vietnam last month.

The Vietnamese have so far confined themselves to relatively mild protests against the anti-Vietnamese riots, although the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association demanded that the Thai government take strong measures to end the "ultra-rightist" attacks.

## Prince Wan Dies; Former Thailand Envoy to U.S., UN

BANGKOK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Prince Wan Waihayakon, 55, former Thai ambassador to the United States and president of the UN General Assembly in 1956-57, died yesterday of a heart ailment, Radio Thailand announced today.

Prince Wan was admitted to Chulalongkorn Hospital about three weeks ago after a long illness.

Educated in England and a graduate of Oxford, he entered the diplomatic service in 1917 and became one of Thailand's best known representatives abroad.

He was sent to the United States in 1947 as both ambassador to the United States and chief delegate to the UN. He was named foreign minister in 1953 and relinquished the Washington post. But he continued to head Thailand's UN delegation until 1959.

Marshal Sarit Thanarat appointed the prince deputy premier after the 1958 coup and he held that post until 1968. He also became rector of Thammasat University in 1963 but resigned in 1970 due to ill health.

## Dambs Still Blocked

VIENNA, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—The Danube, blocked by the collapse of Vienna's main road bridge on Aug. 1, will be closed to shipping for at least another month, the Construction Ministry said.



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## Device Failed in First Craft

## Viking-2 Seismometer Functions on Mars

Thomas O'Toole

RENA, Calif., Sept. 6 (UPI)—The seismometer like the one that failed to work when landed on Mars in July did not function yesterday.

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where Viking is being assembled, said the seismometer was not working. The nearly showed that the had been formed in part of underground water to the surface.

Three layers of a hard called caliche that's deposit when water percolates and evaporates on the Viking geologist Alan said yesterday. "This is the first time that the time and is bringing the salts and sediment form the caliche.

The picture also shows water what appears to be a stream bed less than from the spacecraft. The rocks left by bubbling can be seen in at least several places around the it and scientists believe Utopia Plain soil beneath spacecraft may be over a deep bulge of permafrost.

Search for life is important for numerous but mostly for the data on Viking that will for signs of life in the soil in the next week. says, Viking-2's mechanism will be ordered to dig sample and scientists believe their chances of finding greater if water is in the soil.

Signs of water added to outposts' delight that Viking-2's seismometer was working. "Seismometer was the only instrument aboard the first Viking landed in July—that did it is the only instrument the lander that can scientists with clues of cup and behavior of the of Mars.

It says the mood of the changed from one of that all our labors were own drain." Dr. Gary of the University of id a member of the Viking team, said "to a great expectation and."

ad another very pleasant that is that the winds pasture changes do not se seismometer as much ought they would," Dr. said. "The spacecraft ap- be resting on a very stable platform, which help our instrument."

A Quake a Day kes or underground lava is have been detected seismometer. But Dr. said that if Mars is any- ar as active as the earth, detect at least one quake y.

by the Viking-2's se- is working when Viking- worked is a mystery. knew that the mech- at uncages the seismom- a protective locking- worked this time and in July. seismometer on Viking-2 regional in less than three for the spacecraft land- it detected the first that reached 30 miles the morning after it meaning it was sensitive but not so much so that mistake them for ground is.

is known about the of Mars, whether it is much as the earth's tile as the moon's. Its loanes may still be ac-

## ged Terrorists Arrested in Rome

Sept. 6 (AP)—Pier o dell'i Veneri, reputed he ideological leader of of leftist terrorists, and r alleged members of the vo men and three women, ured in a raid here yes- welli Veneri, 28, was be- o have taken over the ip of the Armed Prole- nucleus (NAP) after the r other leaders earlier in mer.

## Four More States In India to Ban Cow Slaughter

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Four more of India's 23 states plan to ban the slaughter of cows in an action that could defuse a potentially explosive religious and political issue.

Om Mehta, minister of state for home affairs, told the upper house of Parliament last week that Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are taking steps to pass laws banning cow slaughter. Mr. Mehta said the government of Assam planned a ban throughout the state except for two districts that are inhabited by beef-eating tribes.

According to Mr. Mehta, when the action is completed, cow slaughter will be banned in 19 states. Of the remaining three states, one is largely Buddhist and the other two predominantly non-Hindu.

Although India is a secular state, most of its 610 million inhabitants are Hindus, who hold cows sacred.

Vinoba Bhave, the designated spiritual heir of Mohandas Gandhi, has vowed to begin a fast until death unless the killing of cows is banned throughout India. Mr. Bhave said his fast would begin Saturday, his 51st birthday.

## India Birth Edict For Civil Service

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (Reuters)—Three million civil servants working for India's central government are to be forbidden to have more than three children under a rule aimed at enforcing state family-planning policy.

An official statement asserted that the only exception would apply to employees who already had more than three children by Sept. 30, 1977, and they would be barred from having any more after that date.

State governments legislate separately for their employees but instructions are being given to public-sector companies to follow the central government lead.

## Guerrilla Gang Uncovered in Iran

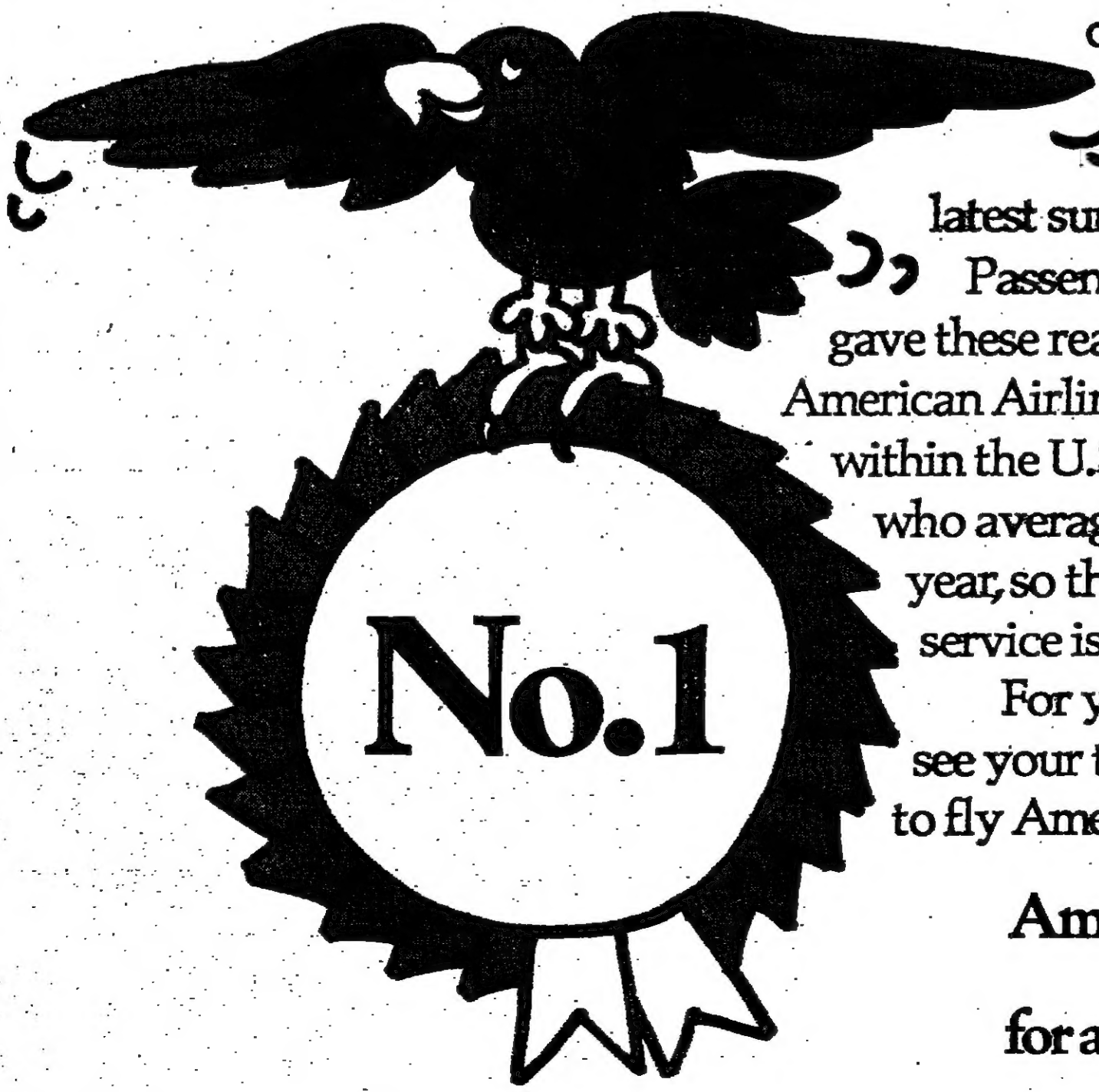
TEHRAN, Sept. 6 (UPI)—Iranian authorities said yesterday that they have killed or captured eight members of the guerrilla gang that killed three U.S. technicians Aug. 28.

A terrorist was killed Thursday in a clash with police, five of his comrades were arrested later that day after authorities questioned the slain man's relatives and two more guerrillas were killed in a street battle Friday, police said. But only the first man killed, Hassan Alad-Push, was identified as a participant in the killing of the three Americans.

## Russians Report Lab In Space Functioning

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP)—Tass reported today that Salyut-5, the space laboratory that cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitali Zholobov left on Aug. 23, is continuing to orbit the earth with its systems functioning normally. The news agency said nothing about plans to reuse the station. Salyut-5 was launched June 22 and Col. Volynov and Lt. Col. Zholobov were the first to occupy it. Another Soviet space lab, Salyut-4, is believed to be still in orbit. But its systems may not be functioning any longer. Launched Dec. 26, 1974, it has carried two crews.

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## Demonstrating for Reason

There was pathos as well as hope as thousands of Ulster women assembled on the bridge that links the Catholic and Protestant districts of Londonderry. But above all there was a consciousness that here was common sense personified—the reaction of reason against fanaticism, of the rational many against the violent few. That the marches led by Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan for peace in hate-twisted Northern Ireland do represent the yearnings of a majority there seems a fair assumption; that they will prevail against those who have polarized Ulster into mutually suicidal extremes is, unhappily, far less certain.

For what Northern Ireland has known over the past tragic years is all too common in the world today. It can be seen most terribly in Lebanon: most ominously when police beat and shoot demonstrators in Soweto; most ludicrously when a young man flings a pie in the face of senatorial candidate Pat Moynihan in New York, or a small mob calls for Mr. Kissinger and Prime Minister Vorster to leave Switzerland. It stems from the beliefs that ideas have no power unless applied with force, that one set of notions must triumph by violence over another and that compromise is cowardice.

There is, of course, a fine romantic tradition behind this practice of confrontation—a tradition into which Marathon and the Concord Bridge can be used to give glamour to bombs tossed into crowded pubs or children crushed under their destroyed homes.

And there is a core of reality to the use of force, when only force can break chains or counter other force. Yet for the most part, violence only creates bitterness and delays rational solutions; extreme answers to complex problems only create more of the same.

When, for example, the Irish Republican Army insists—and employs terror to back its contention—that Ireland must be unified by force rather than consent, the likelihood of consent evaporates: the word "union" becomes a grim joke. When an Ian Smith makes no concessions, or only illusory ones, to black demands, those demands grow, and spread. And one hears a student leader in South Africa crying that the blacks no longer will settle for equality—that they "want the tables turned so the white man can get a taste of his own medicine and feel what it is like to be oppressed."

So extremism begets extremism: the hard line on one side stiffens the line on the other and a dreary, costly round of killings and maimings makes a wasteland that mocks whatever peace ensues. What the Irish women have done was brave—more, it was inspired by a basic appreciation of reality that reduces the shrill words and shriller deeds of the fanatics to vicious nonsense. It can only be hoped that their example will be considered in Zurich, in Belfast, in Beirut, in Cape Town and Salisbury—wherever, in fact, the temptation to the mindless act, the extreme doctrine, could lead to further hatred and murder, whether by mob or military.

## On the German Border

East Germany, these summer days, is evidently suffering from an attack of nerves. The symptoms have been a series of incidents over the last six weeks, including a couple of ugly shootings, along the border that divides the two Germanys. This kind of tremor always sets off a flurry of anxious analysis throughout Western Europe, as governments try to judge whether East Germany or, more important, the Soviet Union is changing course. In this case the answer seems to be "no." There isn't any evidence of a substantial turn in policy. But there are interesting changes in the political atmosphere in Central Europe. Some of them result from what used to be known as détente, and from the network of international agreements signed between East and West in Europe over the past five years. The East German government—rigidly orthodox, profoundly conservative—is watching with deep apprehension. The new emphasis on trade and, particularly, freedom of individual movement constitutes a threat to it, and one to which it has no response that it finds very reassuring.

In late July, a West German tourist walked across the border toward the fence that guards it. East German border guards shot and wounded him; when he tried to crawl back across the line, the guards hauled him into East Germany. In early August, East German guards shot and killed another person who got too close to the line—this one an Italian truck driver who, it turned out, was a Communist. Why shoot sightseers? Going anywhere near that border is exceedingly silly. But silliness, even in its aggravated form, is not considered a capital crime in most countries. It tells you something about the state of mind on the other side of the fence.

In mid-August, the East Germans turned back a caravan of buses filled with young West German conservatives on their way to West Berlin for a rally at the famous wall. This intervention clearly involved the Russians. But then the Russians have consistently objected to the political gestures by which West Germans signify that West Berlin is part of their country.

While all this was going on at the borders, a much more unusual signal was being sent from East Berlin. A rising number of East Germans—by the middle of the summer, some 70 a day—were visiting the West German liaison office there to inquire about

legal immigration. Since merely asking the question brings an East German into severe suspicion from above, this demonstration of interest is truly remarkable. The East German government is left with the disquieting thought that a good many of its citizens not only know about last summer's Helsinki agreement and its travel provisions, but seem to take them seriously.

In the background there is, of course, the reality of widening trade and personal contact between the two Germanys. It is the kind of quiet, slow development that, unlike border shootings, attracts little attention. But it powerfully affects the climate in which everything else happens. In 1971, the year of the Berlin agreements, West Germans (including West Berliners) visited East Germany 2.5 million times. Last year, the number of visits was up nearly to 8 million, in a country of only 17 million people.

The West German election campaign is now in full cry and, on foreign policy, it bears a certain resemblance to the recent competition between President Ford and Mr. Reagan. The Outs accuse the Ins of having settled too easily with the adversary, at the expense of the national future. The Ins reply, accurately but a bit defensively, that the settlements were useful because they led away from military confrontation toward other grounds—trade and culture—on which the West is inherently stronger than the East. The shootings have greatly increased the emotional force of this exchange. The Ins—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats—are reacting much as President Ford did before the Republican convention. They are sharpening and heating up their rhetoric. The East Germans know that it is campaign talk. But it makes them deeply uneasy all the same.

Their border guards remain under orders to shoot to kill. But the orders are nothing new. The real signs of movement are the rising numbers of West Germans traveling through East Germany, and the trickle of East Germans now applying for emigration Westward. There is no reason to think that anything very dramatic or immediate will come from these revealing trends. But they suggest that the Berlin treaties and the Helsinki agreement are having the kind of effect that their authors, on the Western side of the table, had in mind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Notting Hill Riots

The lesson of Notting Hill is not just that relations between the metropolitan police and young West Indians are disastrously bad—though they are. It is that Britain is failing to solve the problems created by large immigrant populations in the inner cities; and that this failure, an amalgam of the crises over employment, education and housing, could easily swell into a racial explosion of the kind, though not on the scale, that the United States suffered during the 1960s.

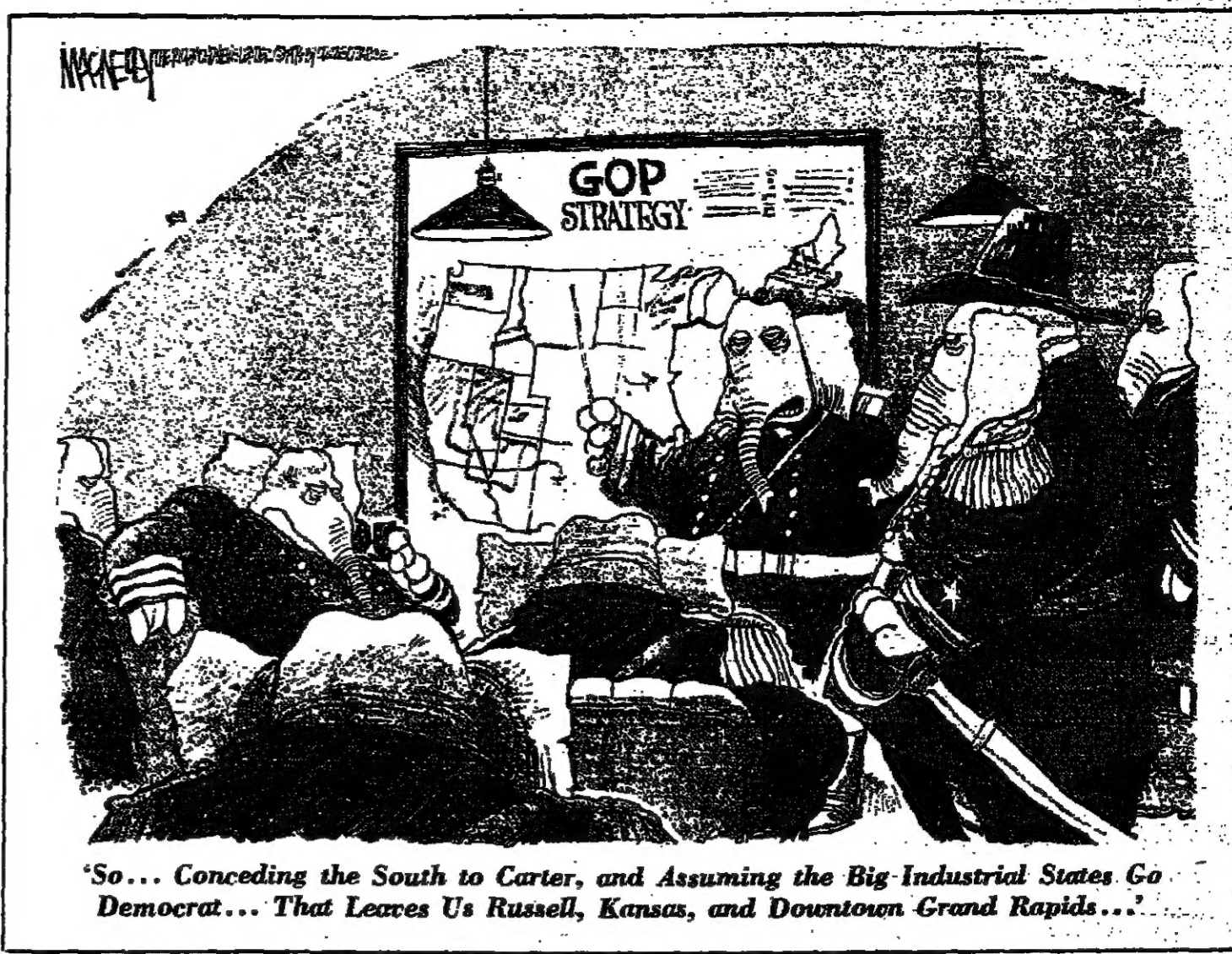
### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1901  
NEW YORK—President McKinley was shot twice and seriously wounded at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo yesterday afternoon. The assassination was attempted by a Polish anarchist named Czolgosz while the President was shaking his hand. Mr. McKinley's condition is serious but it is thought that he will live. It was only with the greatest difficulty that the police prevented the crowd from lynching Czolgosz. The news was received here with a sense of shock and outrage.

#### Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1926  
MADRID—The revolt of the Spanish artillery against the government has ended. It is reported that artillery garrisons throughout Spain are submitting and that officials expect the whole affair will be over within a day or two. The sudden collapse of the mutiny, which had threatened to develop into civil war, is attributed to the personal intervention of King Alfonso, who is said to have persuaded the rebel officers to surrender. The uprising seems to have passed without bloodshed.



*'So... Conceding the South to Carter, and Assuming the Big Industrial States Go Democrat... That Leaves Us Russell, Kansas, and Downtown Grand Rapids...'*

## Foreign Policy—According to 'The People'

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—A new element is evident in this election year's foreign policy scene. The candidates still claim a personal competence to conduct policy. They still offer particular ideas on what policies to follow. But judging by their acceptance speeches, both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter also stand ready to fashion policy according to the tastes and dictates of "the people."

Some of this is, of course, the usual political malarkey. Some of it reflects a proper post-Vietnam sensitivity to the limits that public opinion now places upon executive flexibility in foreign affairs. Some of it no doubt marks a genuine conviction that the various experts and elites have varied their run at foreign policy over the last generation, and now the voice of the people should be heard. The tendency even among the specialists to acknowledge that public opinion should somehow be factored into policymaking may not have been so strong since World War II.

### No Surprise

It's no surprise, then, to see a study of public attitudes as the lead article in the new Foreign Policy magazine. Entitled "Nationalism, Not Isolationism" and written by William Watts and Lloyd A. Free of Potomac Associates, a Washington policy research shop, it's better than anything else on the subject I've seen. Perhaps its most substantial finding is that, after a full decade in which internationalist sentiments steadily shrank and isolationist currents steadily strengthened in U.S. opinion, the relative balance seems to have stabilized in the last couple of years with a slight but reassuring tip on the internationalist side. The country's peculiar post-Vietnam crisis of confidence, one might hopefully conclude, is over.

That seems to me a notable achievement of the brief Ford term, notwithstanding the report by Watts and Free that, though public confidence in general executive trustworthiness has risen in this period, specific approval for executive management of foreign affairs has tumbled off. The country is the better for it, though Ford personally and politically may not have benefited in proportion.

As one might expect, foreign and defense issues remain low on the public's list of cares. In 1964 these issues dominated; now they don't rate more than No. 11 (keeping a strong defense). The threat of Communism and the threat of war are tied for No. 20. Euro-Communism, the season's vogue among the literati, is No. 25 among the people.

### Looks Beyond

From this I take it that there is virtually no public pressure on a president to do much in foreign affairs except to stay out of trouble. This could give a careful executive wide latitude, to the extent that he looks beyond special-interest groups for mandates for broad "national" policies. Trade and Mideast negotiations come to mind.

The pollsters picked up plenty of signs of the public's skepticism toward détente—an attitude expressing itself in reduced expectations of the benefits it is possible to extract from dealings with the Russians. But this could actually improve the American bargaining position in respect to the Kremlin, I would speculate, if the next president chooses to bargain as surely he will.

world's most powerful nation at all costs, even going to the very brink of war if necessary."

Events have "fostered a mood in the United States that reverses a long-term trend," Watts and Free suggest: "There is a new desire to put an end to what is seen as a weakening U.S. role in the world."

And: "New directions may be required in a less tractable world and in the light of quickening nationalist spirit here at home. That combination evokes a strategy based on enlarged emphasis of alliance relationships, a harder negotiating stance with adversaries, and secondary but meaningful concern for the complex issues of interdependence."

The two analysts don't indicate the extent to which they think policy should be or will be guided by public opinion. Regardless of what the public wants, the bureaucracy and the Congress will demand a voice in policy, and other nations will also have their say.

## Danger Signs for Carter

By Anthony Lewis

SAN FRANCISCO—One of the few elected Democrats in California who came out early for Jimmy Carter was asked the other day how the presidential race looked in this state. "It will be real close here," he said. "If I had to bet today, I'd give slight odds on Ford."

In a state that most Eastern analysts assume will be Carter's, that was a startling answer. But ask around in California, and you find lots of nervous Democrats. You also find sharp discontent with the Carter campaign in the state—or, rather, the lack of one so far.

"There's nothing happening," said a lawyer who has advised generations of Democrats. "I wouldn't know where to get a bumper sticker. If there is a campaign, it's invisible."

Assemblyman Willie Brown, a shrewd and outspoken black leader, thought that appraisal was understatement. "It's not invisible," he said. "It's nonexistent. Voter registration is not moving. Two blacks have been appointed, and nobody has met them. It's unfortunate, but as of now there really isn't a campaign."

The Carter people named an outsider to coordinate the California campaign: Terence O'Connell, 32, who lost an eye and an arm in Vietnam. He ran Sen. Henry Jackson's two most successful primary efforts, in New York and Massachusetts. His job

here is to put together a single campaign structure in a state of strong personalities and a weak Democratic party.

Terry O'Connell moved into California only a week ago. Some Democrats worry that he simply will not have time to do what is necessary.

### Cities New Law

"It takes a long time to put something together," Willie Brown said, "especially when you're in a state without organizations and dominated now by a personality like Jerry Brown. O'Connell would have to be a genius to do it. Suppose he takes till Oct. 1. Then on Oct. 30, if Carter finds himself even with Jerry Ford, he'll have plenty of reason to worry."

O'Connell's deputy in northern California, James Copeland, cheerfully admits: "Structurally, there has not been much evidence of a campaign yet." One reason, he said, was that the new federal campaign law has just about cut off national money for state campaigns: California is getting only \$300,000 from Carter headquarters. The rest is going to have to be raised by the state party units in this state, the moribund county Democratic committees. Copeland said wryly that the first thing he had to figure out was how to pay for telephones.

But Copeland said there would be a functioning campaign organization by the end of this week, with 22 to 25 field coordinators around the state. He predicted that some confidence that the tangible discontent and uneasiness among active Democrats would then subside. A strong Carter supporter who had just visited headquarters thought a week or two was the deadline: "If it doesn't happen by then, we're in trouble."

Why should a campaign structure matter that much to Jimmy Carter, who made it up through the primaries largely on personal appeal? Why, especially in California, where parties are weak and campaigns are usually media events?

The answer lies partly in special circumstances here. Gov. Brown, who remains very popular, will campaign for Carter—but with modified rapare, many think. In any case, his popularity is not transferable. Democratic Sen. John Tunney is in a very tough race against S.I. Hayakawa, who is arousing the conservative vote. There is a controversial farm-workers initiative on the ballot, and Carter has already let himself be dragged by questions into that unhelpful issue.

But the campaign here is important for a more fundamental reason: To most Californians Jimmy Carter remains an unknown quantity.

"He hasn't inspired people out here as he evidently has in the South and East," one political reporter said. "His commercials in the primary were just not right for California—standing there by his peanuts and preaching. I'm doubtful that he'll catch on."

### Doubtful

Mervin Field, the highly respected pollster, suggested that Carter would be in even greater difficulty if Ford were not also, pretty much an unknown here. "They are both new guys starting out for a race," Field said. "Either can win it or lose it in the next six weeks."

California is different from the rest of the country, but is it all that different? If the race is that open here, if many natural Democratic voters still feel detached or doubtful about the candidate, the same just might be true in Michigan or New York. That is why the rumbles of discontent in California ought to worry Jimmy Carter.

I never favored or supported the agitation about overseas voting. First of all, it seemed to me to be a futile democratic gesture, like tossing feathers into a windstorm. Secondly, I personally believe that when you live abroad you should leave it to the people who live at home to elect the school boards, the mayors, the governors, the Congress and the president. Finally, I would much prefer to be able to cry "Taxation without representation" than have representation with no clout. Overseas votes have no clout. A Washington lobby for overseas U.S. taxpayers might, at least, have a little clout.

DON COOK.

L'Etang-la-Ville, France.

## Examining The 'Ploy' a Pyongyang

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Contrary to the "State Department's" view that North Korea was a "ploy" to divert attention from the North Korean government's military buildup, the State Department's view is a "ploy" to divert attention from the North Korean government's military buildup.

There is no hard intelligence of any intervention by either Soviet Union or China prompted the North Korean pressions of regrets for the order of two U.S. Army officers. Rather, there is a strong feeling among Pyongyang-watchers that North Korea's director Kim Il-Sung never wanted the proclamation of Aug. 13 to escalate warfare but intended it for tactical effects, both in Korea and the United States.

Thus, instead of triumphantly demonstrating the value of détente, the events in Korea part of continued Communist pressure on one of the world's most dangerous flashpoints, reaction on Capitol Hill, combined with the overall political mood here, should encourage North Korea to keep up pressure.

The most obvious goal of Aug. 13 President was to draw attention to Korea at the recently completed nonaligned conference in Colombo, and forthcoming UN General Assembly session. For the longer term, however, Kim's targets were tactical, at home and abroad.

Troubled by grave economic problems in North Korea, it is doubtful that Kim's strategy fomented a wish to firm up national morale.

### Foreign Threat

At age 64, the Korean leader is in questionable health, and by a visible growth of neck which is getting alarmingly large. The designation of eldest son, 36-year-old Choe Sung, as heir apparent has proved popular with the apparatus; the succession is in doubt. Accordingly, the tested device for diverting attention from domestic discord generates a unifying force.

In the hermit state of North Korea, there is no quick way to determine whether Kim's play fulfilled its domestic purpose. It is clear, however, that it has raised new doubts among the South Korean community about their seemingly less Korean commitment. Beneath public expressions of outrage over Pyongyang's strategy, there was private concern on Capitol Hill that U.S. was too precious to spill for Chung Hee's authoritarian Korean regime. Indeed, following the Aug. 13 incident, development of an South Korean congressional on the model of the old South Vietnam bloc.

Just as the House International Affairs Committee was also adopt a resolution condemning North Korean actions, Donald Fraser, D-Minn., pressed an additional paragraph demanding South Korea's ending of political prisoners. A likely, the committee adopted Fraser, who has become scourge of Seoul, on Sept. 1 committee approval to sub South Korean diplomats and documents.

### Vetoed

Enjoying this favorable political climate, Pyongyang-watchers here, Kim never had any intention of escalating the murder of the Americans into a worldwide media spectacle. Besides, the notions of attempting a North Korean seizure of Seoul last year following the fall of Saigon were vetoed by both Communist superpowers.

Nevertheless, some close friends of the Korean scene drew the lesson that Kim, author of so far bloody mischief in East Asia, was a generation, would never let his first apology for any and all without pressure from the state or Chinese. That device, however, is not backed up by facts. Officials at the highest level say there is simply no likelihood of any such intervention.

In his declining years, Kim Sung may have moved from brute force to a mixture of force and political maneuver, but he believes his image and goals will be to encourage a South Korean government inside the United States advocating a Korean pullout seeking bilateral U.S. and North Korean negotiations, leaving to the South Koreans. That prove more difficult for politicians to resist than a military threat.

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# Revival of a Ben Jonson Masterpiece at Edinburgh Festival

By John Walker

BURGH, Sept. 6 (IHT). — One of the great comedies of the 17th century is now being revived at the Edinburgh Festival. The play, "The Devil Is an Ass," is one of the most brilliant and most collected of masterpieces. Both the National and the Royal Shakespeare Companies acquiesce in this situation. While several Shakespeare plays are done there has been a resurgence of his many rivals and rivals gather dust on the shelves.

This splendid revival should, but probably will not, establish for it a permanent place in the theater. It might encourage others to investigate the many forgotten masterpieces of Ben Jonson. Of all English playwrights, he is most in need of reassessment and revival. Now would be the ideal time, too, for his style, cool and pitiless, is one we should be capable of appreciating. He is a curiously modern writer, not only in his choice of themes but in his ability to mix theatrical styles and to play sophisticated games with his audience. One of the running jokes of this play is a merchant's desire to put aside his business so that he can go to the theater to see "The Devil Is an Ass."

The play manages to encompass comedy, broad farce almost in the style of "Charley's Aunt" and some exquisitely sensuous love poetry. Comedy predominates in Jonson's parody of a Faustian situation: A minor devil, Pug, played with enormous bounding, puffing relish by Chris Ryan, is sent to earth to tempt a greedy merchant, Flitodotterel, only to discover that he cannot equal the evil he finds.

The frenetic style matches the atmosphere of a society feverishly on the make, where the con men, represented here by Meercraft, a man with a thousand schemes to suit every sucker, are no more reprehensible than the conned. Flitodotterel, a fool who attracts crooks like had meat does flies, is ambitious and avaricious, incapable of appreciating true worth, even when it is his meek wife, played by the mild-as-milk Anna Calder-Marshall.

Jonson's complex verse is a challenge to any actor, but the cast manages it excellently, giving it an irresistible drive and vigor. Russell Hunter is splendid as Meercraft, a man intoxicated by the sound of his own voice, conjuring visions of gold, talking his way out of tight situations by encouraging the greed of his creditors. There are fine performances, too, from Peter Vaughan as the stupid, bullying Flitodotterel and Alan Rickman, who copes admirably with some erotic verse as well as a farcical transformation into a towering Spanish lady.

The play has been sympathetically adapted by Peter Barnes, author of "The Building Game" and himself much influenced by Jonson. The only jarring note is a final joke for Pug that dissipates much of the force of the apocalyptic ending Mr. Barnes has contrived, in which, as chaos comes again, Satan places Baruch out of bounds to demons now that

its inhabitants have ceased to make any essential distinction between good and evil.

The company is also presenting Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" in a production that emphasizes—perhaps overemphasizes—its comic aspects. The production was a cooperative one with Mr. Burge and his cast approaching the text without preconceptions. The humor, they insist, as they point up the savage sexual jokes, is Shakespeare's.

Their version is interesting and meticulously performed. Bernard Lloyd's Duke, pretending to abandon his authority but staying around to spy on how his deputy rules, is a far more equivocal figure than usual. He emerges as a man desperate for excitement and his schemes to make Angelo's treacheries appear as a series of hasty improvisations, a change from the cool, semidivine figure of most productions.

Some of the same plays. Although it is said to be attracting a young audience these days, it also seems to be a dying art; there is, for example, only one maker of the puppets still working. And, for all the pleasures Buraku offers, at their best, puppets are no more than a parody of human beings.

It is this fact that Mr. Kantor uses to electrifying effect in his work with the Cricot 2 company. Influenced by Gordon Craig's theories on the actor-as-marionette and on theater as an abstract rather than a realistic art, he mixes people and dolls to create images of immense and terrifying power.

The fact that he uses a Polish text does not obscure his success, particularly in the opening moments when the audience is confronted with a group of doll-like creatures, old, dusty and grim, squeezed on school benches. One by one they shuffle from the room to return to the swelling sound of a waltz ennobled by actual mannikins of children, of themselves as children, which cling round their necks or are dragged along at their sides.

## MUSIC IN IRAN

### For Instruments and Flower Arrangers

By William Weaver

TEHRAN, Sept. 6 (IHT). — The gala 10th Festival of Music and Dance opened here Friday night, with a program of music in the Gardens of Eshfeh, the tomb of the 14th-century local poet Rumi.

In the evening, in a garden of Shiraz, many gardens, Japanese Tokk ensemble of, mingling, as is the policy, the old and the new. The virtuoso Kishida Tsuruta, an ancient "Battle of Dan" performing on the kind of flute-at the me.

ments and two flower arrangers. Actually, the flower arrangement lasted longer and was more interesting than the overcast performance of the Tokk group (composed by Toshi Ichihayashi) but the general impression of the Tokk group was favorable: a collection of musicians and composers trying to blend their national heritage with the newest developments in musical language without merely being pseudo-Western (when it comes to writing program notes, however, they seem to have absorbed the hedonistic jargon that is the hallmark of their Occidental colleagues).

#### Music for Exercise

Probably the most striking event of this year's festival was the evening devoted to *guzeli* music of Baluchistan. This is ritual music—chanting, playing and some dancing—used in ex-

orcism. Watching it, on a platform set up in the Serya Moehri courtyard, the center of an old caravaner, even the most ignorant foreign spectator could hardly resist being carried away.

At the beginning of the program, one or another of the drummers would fall to the ground, imitating the cry of possession. "Patient" the musicians deal with back in their native province. The drumming, playing, chanting would grow more intense as another of the performers would bend over to tend and cure the patient. As the evening went on, however, the illustrative aspect of the performance disappeared and the musicians were clearly rapt, in a trance of their own making.

All questions of their authenticity aside (and, indeed, there was no question about it), the men were excellent musicians, especially Shir Mohammad Bapandar, who played the *do-ney*, a kind of double wooden flute. Equally genuine, though less immediately accessible, was the "Fahluji Ka Phardh," a pair of dancer-storytellers who chant their tales of Rajput heroes, illustrated on a tawny hung, rug-like curtain. Although the artist Fusa Bhopa and his wife were clearly excellent, their art was meant for street corners or village squares. The Fahlavi University auditorium tended to chill its effect.

Nevertheless, the experience was informative, another example of the rich variety of Eastern music, so little known even in the countries of its origins. Another reason, therefore, to be grateful to this most enterprising and far-reaching festival.

## NING: Beating Octopus on a Dalmatian Island

By Naomi Barry

YUGOSLAVIA—Vera Novak, a chemist turned producer, took on this Dalmatian has been the toughest with three corks.

Lifted the lid off the pot, the blarney looking was swimming. On the of the water bobbed the

ork, something to do with the said, explaining the "Outs the cooking time, more tender. A hotel chef me the idea."

At one hour, Mrs. Novak to slip off the octo- to reveal the flesh, white, sliced into rings, with olive oil and it is the basis of a sea- presented by her Con- d'Or, one of the most on fish restaurants in

people of the Mediterranean, the Adriatic and the Aegean esteem it as a delicacy, knowing that the meat of the octopus can be richly reminiscent of lobster, if you can win the preliminary battle.

"In the Greek islands it is a common sight to see a fisherman flinging his freshly caught octopus sharply on the ground as many as 30 times before he begins to rub it with a circular movement on the rough surface of the rock until it exudes a frothy, labber and gradually changes color to pearly gray. Experience tells him when he has beaten and rubbed enough to make it ready for the pot," expounds Joyce Stubbs in her excellent "Home Book of Greek Cookery" (Faber).

The bashing and the flailing is common from the Clats of Hercules to the Bosphorus. Consequently, the simplicity of Mrs. Novak's three bottle corks is something of a cultural revolution, and it is bound to travel. The island of Hvar has always been mainstream, having been Illyrian, Greek, Roman, Slav, Venetian, French and Austrian until it became part of Yugoslavia at the end of World War I. The language is Serbo-Croat, but

nearly everybody also speaks Italian and German.

The Venetians, often working with Dalmatian artists and artisans, left a stunning complex of Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque churches, loggias, patrician palaces, stone quays, piazzas, and an enchanting 17th-century theater built on top of the arsenal. The harbor, once a naval station for the Serenissima, is now a favorite Adriatic port.

The clear, unpolluted emerald waters around Hvar are an ichthyological Eden. Rino, Mrs. Novak's husband, consulted Alan Davidson's useful glossary, "Mediterranean Fishes," which translates the names into all the languages of the coasts, as well as English. Mr. Novak recited a partial list of the local varieties: sardines, anchovies, blue mackerel, horse mackerel, red mullet, sea bream, sea bass, eel, scorpion fish, hog fish, dentex. The English names are confusing.

The national dish of the island is brodetto, a fragrant fish soup, which varies according to the maker. "If you like brodetto," said Andrej Hektorovic, thus separating the good guys from the bad, "it means you love food, wine, life. Every fisherman here makes his own brodetto. Even his wife is not allowed to touch the pot." Mr. Marchi, a marine biologist working with the Hvar hotel board, is reputed to make the best brodetto on the island and it is famous with his friends from Belgrade to Stockholm.

Although the purists claim you can know it only in private homes, with a few hours advance notice you can have a splendid version either at the Conchiglia d'Or or at Dal Capitano. Since one of the attributes of fine fish is freshness, it is evident that the finest you can enjoy is by the sea. Even in privileged Hvar, however, fishermen have discovered that it is easier to make

money as a waiter. As a result, the market is cleaned out by 7:30 in the morning. During tourist season supplies are augmented by the catch of sports fishermen who sell to the restaurants.

Because Mrs. Novak believes that the taste of truly fresh fish should never be masked, she seasons only with salt and pepper. "Herbs are only for old fish," she said. The lobsters and oysters she serves are also local, brought in by her husband. Another specialty is the sea date, an elongated brown-shelled mollusc, to be eaten raw from the shell with a squeeze of lemon. These exquisite shellfish are about \$6.00 a kilo. "Like truffles," said Antonio, the manager-chef of Dal Capitano.

The Novaks went into restaurant by accident. Rino Novak, a native of Hvar, was working on the mainland as a shipyard technician. Mrs. Novak was a chemist in a plastics factory. "I hate plastics," she said, wrinkling her nose.

Ten years ago while vacationing on the island, they met an archaeology professor who was also on a visit. "The house where Hektorovic was born is in disrepair. Why don't you fix it up by turning it into a restaurant?" (Petr Hektorovic, 1487-1572, was a nobleman who wrote the first Croatian epic poem. His portrait is incorporated in Hektorovic's "Burial of Christ" in one of the churches on the island.)

Hektorovic left two palaces. The simpler house of his birth has become the Conchiglia d'Or.

The restaurant specializes in the produce of the island: lamb, country cured ham and the fish of the day. There are some very good local wines, particularly the dark red *Para* and the *Dinag*, both of which go well with what Mr. Novak calls "Vera's genuine food."

## THE ARTS AGENDA

era season of the Grand of Geneva opens Sept. 7, new production of Puccini's "Turandot," with Birgit Nilsson in the title part, Leona as Liu, Giorgio Gassiatoli as Calaf, John Maucourt, Hughes, Chéned as the Prince, and Jean-Christophe Vany Corazza and André as Ping, Pang and Michel Bourvier conducts sets and costumes are by oboda and Jarmila Kozubek. Subsequent performances, 8 (with Hans Janku dot), 11, 16 and 20 (with

conferences and concerts, with Eugénie Dreyfus, Rafael Puyana, Luciano Scrima, Blandine Verlet, Robert Köhnen, Alan Curtis and James Sebestyen among the interpreters on hand.

The Royal Opera completes its production of Wagner's "Ring" operas Sept. 18 with the first performance of a new staging of "Die Götterdämmerung" at Covent Garden in the stage direction of Götz Friedrich and with sets and costumes by Josef Svoboda and Ingrid Rosell. The cast is headed by Berit Lindholm as Brünnhilde, Jean Cox as Siegfried, Yvonne Minton as Waltraute, Siegmund Nimsgern as Gunther, Bengt Rundgren as Hagen and Zoltan Kelemen as Alberich, with Colin Davis conducting. Beginning Sept. 21 and running through Oct. 9, there will be two complete cycles of the "Ring" in the Friedrich-Svoboda staging that has been mounted over the last two seasons.

Two American musicals will have German premieres during September. On Sept. 11, the opera in Lübeck will present "Lady in the Dark" by Kurt Weill, Ira Gershwin and Moss Hart, staged by Kurt Vihab and conducted by Wolfgang Peters. Later performances are scheduled for Sept. 26 and 29. On Sept. 19, the Dortmund Opera will stage what is billed as the German-language premiere of George Gershwin's "Lady Be Good," with performances also scheduled for Sept. 20 and 21. Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" also is in the current repertoire in Dortmund.

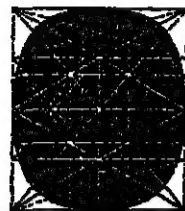
International Harpsichord with the participation of ers and instrument is taking place through at the Maison de la Radio. The program includes edition of instruments, tions on interpretation.

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## Buying Wave Pushes Up Price of Gold

## Market Is Nervous Prior to IMF Sale

LONDON, Sept. 6 (Reuters).—A sudden buying wave pushed the price of gold up to \$115 an ounce.

ounce today, but by the close the metal was quoted at \$113.65. This was up from the \$112 set at the morning fixing and up from Friday's afternoon fixing of \$112.50.

The market remained highly nervous, overshadowed by the third auction by the International Monetary Fund due on Sept. 15.

The recovery started last week and was helped along on Friday by Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev's prediction that the Soviet Union's grain output this year will be sufficient to

**Less Russian Gold**

This led dealers to believe the Russians may be able to cut down gold sales to the West.

Fears of strikes in South Africa gold mines leading to production cuts have been another

Today's sharp recovery is after a market slide which took the price as low as \$104 last week.

However, gold remains weak compared with levels as recently as two months ago.

**IMF Auctions**

The slump in gold was caused

mainly by the prospect of fresh supplies coming regularly onto the market at successive auctions, at which the IMF plans to sell 25 million ounces over four years to finance a trust

At the first auction, on June 3, the price was \$126 an ounce. The second auction on July 14 brought a price of \$122.05 for the 780,000 ounces put on sale.

Dealers said today many operators had reduced their gold commitments to the minimum recently in anticipation of the next IMF auction, believing the

As prices started to pick up today, these operators crowded onto the market.

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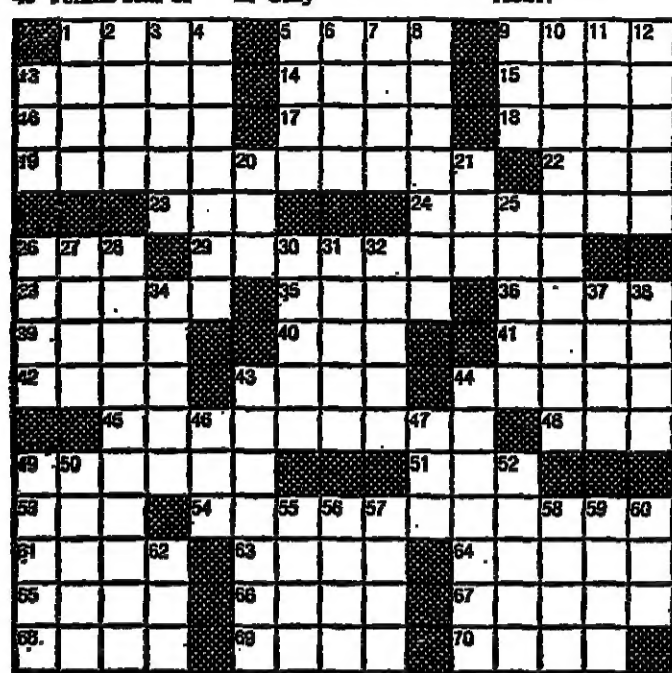
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<u><b>ACROSS</b></u>		<b>1960's</b>	<b>25</b> Molars
<b>1</b> King or Edward	<b>51</b> Hawk parrot	<b>33</b> Bother	<b>26</b> Fisherman's bane
<b>5</b> Name for a field dog	<b>54</b> Mood	<b>37</b> Land of the shamrock	<b>27</b> Land of the shamrock
<b>9</b> Knightly titles	<b>61</b> Praise wildly	<b>28</b> Folklore creatures	<b>28</b> Folklore creatures
<b>13</b> Miss Andrews	<b>63</b> Gang	<b>29</b> Prefix for dix or pedic	<b>29</b> Prefix for dix or pedic
<b>14</b> Mountain lion	<b>64</b> Raid	<b>31</b> Like a — bricks	<b>31</b> Like a — bricks
<b>15</b> "It's — one on me"	<b>65</b> Greek god	<b>32</b> River to the Oder	<b>32</b> River to the Oder
<b>16</b> Fire or burglar	<b>66</b> Roll-call answer	<b>34</b> Joyous song	<b>34</b> Joyous song
<b>17</b> Beast of burden, in Bonn	<b>67</b> Gladden	<b>37</b> American Indian	<b>37</b> American Indian
<b>18</b> Kind of skirt	<b>68</b> Fastener	<b>38</b> Kind of sandwich	<b>38</b> Kind of sandwich
<b>19</b> Unscientific procedure	<b>69</b> Edible tubers	<b>43</b> Incomplete	<b>43</b> Incomplete
<b>22</b> — god	<b>70</b> Hawaiian goose	<b>44</b> Add starch	<b>44</b> Add starch
<b>23</b> Successful-show sign		<b>46</b> Literary initials	<b>46</b> Literary initials
<b>24</b> Picnic	<u><b>DOWN</b></u>	<b>47</b> Greek letter	<b>47</b> Greek letter
<b>26</b> Do mending	<b>1</b> Pip	<b>48</b> Miss Miles	<b>48</b> Miss Miles
<b>29</b> Refresher	<b>2</b> Israeli airline	<b>50</b> Headwear	<b>50</b> Headwear
<b>33</b> Family member	<b>3</b> Buenos —	<b>52</b> Soap plant	<b>52</b> Soap plant
<b>35</b> Man's name	<b>4</b> Corruption	<b>53</b> — code	<b>53</b> — code
<b>36</b> Impress upon	<b>5</b> Small barracuda	<b>56</b> Tenure	<b>56</b> Tenure
<b>39</b> Irish cry	<b>6</b> Quiet!	<b>57</b> Farm animals	<b>57</b> Farm animals
<b>40</b> Explosive: Abbr.	<b>7</b> Flightless bird	<b>58</b> Oil country	<b>58</b> Oil country
<b>41</b> Whetwall	<b>8</b> Dispose of by trickery	<b>59</b> Archibald of basketball	<b>59</b> Archibald of basketball
<b>42</b> Actor Will	<b>9</b> Houston	<b>60</b> Color	<b>60</b> Color
<b>43</b> Kind of boat	<b>10</b> Kind of fee	<b>62</b> Particularly: Abbr.	<b>62</b> Particularly: Abbr.
<b>44</b> Blacksmith	<b>11</b> Kidney enzyme		
<b>45</b> Masterpiece	<b>12</b> "— low, — sweet. . ."		
<b>48</b> — Nazi	<b>13</b> Cookies' place		
<b>49</b> Tennis star of	<b>20</b> Dandy		
	<b>21</b> Only		



	G	F		G	F		
ALGAREVE	24	75	Clear	MADRID	25	77	Clear
ANDERSSON	29	60	Cloudy	MILAN	29	68	Clear
ANTARA	27	81	Clear	MONTREAL	26	88	Clear
ATHENS	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	91	Clear	MUNICH	19	58	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	19	66	Clear
BERLIN	18	94	Clear	OSLO	18	64	Cloudy
BREUSLES	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	20	88	Clear
BUDAPEST	17	82	Cloudy	PRAGUE	20	88	Clear
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy	ROME	24	75	Clear
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy	SOFT	12	64	Cloudy
CYPRUS	26	61	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	23	65	Clear
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy	TEHRAN	20	85	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	25	75	Clear	TOKYO	25	77	Clear
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	65	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	61	Clear	WARSAW	17	63	Cloudy
HONGKONG	16	61	Clear	WASHINGTON	25	75	Clear
ISTANBUL	25	73	Cloudy	WUJING	13	59	Clear
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Clear				
LISBON	25	77	Clear				
LONDON	25	75	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	21	69	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada  
at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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(c) Cent. Nat'l. Bank	DS-31.96	(d) Intersaver	SP-32.29
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		(cu) Intersaver	SP-32.29
		(cv) Intersaver	SP-32.29
		(cw) Intersaver	SP-32.29
		(cx) Intersaver	SP-32.2

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JARDINE FLEMING:		hourg francs SF - Swiss francs
- (F) Jardine Japan Fund...	\$49.58	+ - Offer prices: \$ - Asked: b -
- (F) Jard. Sth East Asia....	\$12.61	bid. Change F/V \$10 to \$1 per unit



Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

**ELEANOR HERBERT BRENT**, the "Miss Herbert" of Christina Stead's title, is one of the more exasperating fictional heroines I've encountered in some time. There is, first, the odd, abstract quality she has. Not that Miss Stead does not simply endow her with corporeal dimensions; she is a statuesque beauty with a firm, full figure; beautiful legs and golden hair. She is well educated, reasonably intelligent, hard-working to the point of dronedom. All the same, she seems more a theorist coldly demonstrated than a human being.

There is something unearthly

about her. The jacket copy suggests a Venus symbolism lurking about, but she seems more primitive than that—a Venus of Willendorf, rather, all sullen joints and breasts. There is a blankness at the heart of her. Some unnamable nullity. She is not positively evil, though, or rather, if there is evil to her, it is the evil of banality. She is a walking magnet of bad luck; she suffers and struggles. She throws up a screen of tidy plans against an implacable Nemesis that crushes all of them.

In the beginning of the book, Eleanor is 25 years old, engaged to be married, and smugly self-described as "happily normal."

posed their wedding but have vowed to remain faithful to each other and, at a reunion with school classmates, she says contentedly, "It is so lovely to look forward and know what life is going to be." But it is not going to be that at all. After a strange fling working as a maid and asexual flirtations, Eleanor is told by her fiancé that she is too unconventional and she breaks the engagement. Other affairs with wrong men follow; Eleanor's sights remain set on the suburbs, and she prattles irritably about home and children and a white wedding and "modern walls" and a writing career, too—"nothing but the good, old

The novel's time span seems to go from the 1930s to the '60s. Although one is never quite sure, for Miss Stead provides no sense of period, no social data, other than a mention of "the war"—World War II. Eleanor has a connection for a time with some sort of theosophical group, known simply as the Society, but seems to give it little thought. Later on, she is friendly with a hack writer who once wrote a Communist novel, but her political observations are confined to an

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

SWAP	PORT	CABBY
CASH	OKAR	ABATE
OSHA	SAGA	VAGUE
WHERE	THE	PRESS
IDEA	ERE	
AMUSE	THE	GRAND
SALEM	IN	THE
TRAGEDY	WAVE	

**By Alan**

The bidding shown on the diagram followed a normal route to three no-trump. South's jump rebid of two no-trump with the South cards showed 19 or 20 points, and his partner struggled on to game. One would expect West to lead a spade, but he chose the diamond five, which did no harm as it turned out.

South won the diamond jack with the ace, and returned the diamond ten. West won with the queen and shifted to a spade when his partner played an encouraging card in that suit. East ducked, the queen won, and South worked on clubs.

He cashed the A-K, noting the fall of the ten. He then finessed

the nine successfully, a percentage play based on "restricted

NORTH  
♠ J10  
♥ Q952  
♦ 752  
♣ K74

WEST  
♠ 9742

EAST  
♠ K8553

SOUTH  
♠ A  
♥ K64  
♦ 94  
♣ Q

South had eight summing one in heat normal way to achieve

♠ J108      ♠ A73      However, the queen squeezed West's way. He could not card, so he reluctantly another spade.  
 ♠ K85      ♠ J      The effect of this East's spades out when South led a put up the ten and win the queen with it.  
 ♣ 105      ♣ J862

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ AQ  
 ♠ K84  
 ♠ A1094  
 ♣ AQ93

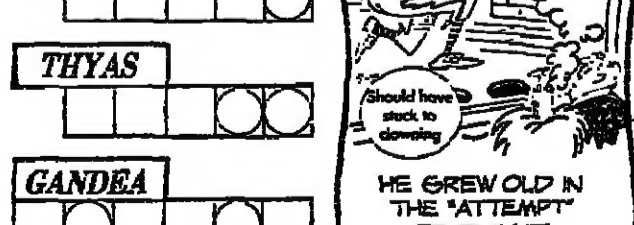
Both sides were vulnerable.  
 The bidding:

South	West	North	East	
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass	returned a spade to
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	South; then had to
Pass	Pass			make two of the last
				He could play heart
				a diamond lead from
				vice versa.

West led the diamond five.

one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**AMFER** Controlled Gas Discharge Process  
All Light Sources



**LARREB**

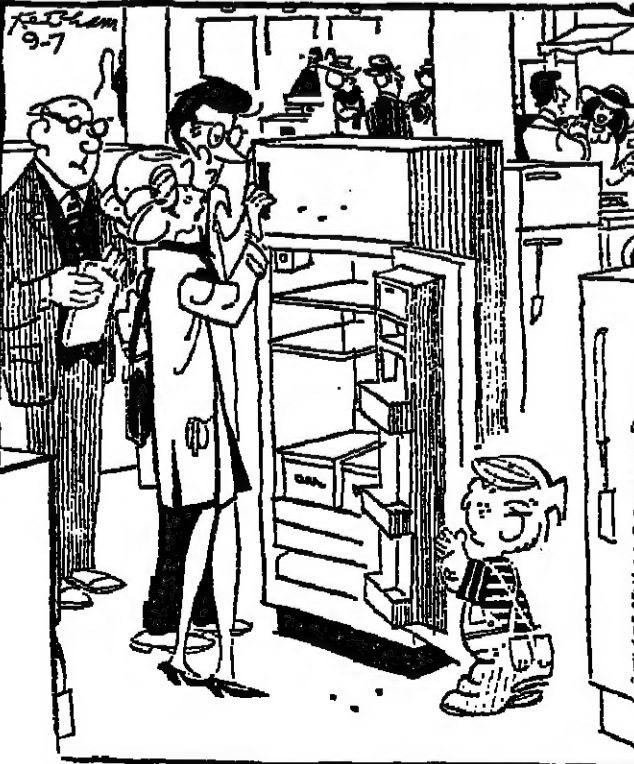
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here. 20

Yesterday's Jumble: PUPIL SWAMP FLAXEN DOOMED

**Answer:** *What the taylor turned politician had—when it came to election time—IT ALL SEWED UP*

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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EVEN HEAR THE DOORS OPEN OR CLOSE

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